SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. DAILT, Per Month So So DAILY, Per Year ..... 6 60 BUNDAY, Per Year SOO
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year SOO
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month 76
WERELY, Per Year Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York city.

#### The Grand Jury and the Coroners.

Some alleged abuses in the Coroners office have lately been under investigation by the Grand Jury of this county; and it is announced that as a result of the inquiry that body has come to the conclusion that the Board of Coroners should be abolished, and that the duties of the Coroners should be transferred by the Legislature to the police surgeons or physicians under the control of the Board of Health."

The primary business of a Grand Jury. as defined by law in this State, is to inquire into crimes committed or triable in the county in which the Grand Jury sits. It has no legislative functions, even of an advisory character. If there are public evils growing out of the existing provisions of law relating to the office of Coroner, it is entirely proper for the Grand Jury to call attention to these evils by a presentment on the subject, to the end that the Legislature may adopt such measures as it deems advisable to reform any defects in the existing system; but the members of the Grand Jury possess no special qualifications which could enable that body to speak with authority as to the particular way in which a reform should be effected. There is altogether too great a tendency in these days for grand juries to step outside their own province and to undertake the care and control of all things under the sun.

As to this matter of the Coroners there is a little difficulty about effecting any immediate change in the law. The Coroners are constitutional officers. The office of Coroner in this State cannot be abolished without amending the Constitution; and this is a matter about which the people, as well as the Legislature, have something to say. The subject is one which may well come before the Constitutional Convention of next year. There is a good deal to be said in favor of assigning a portion of the duties now performed by Coroners to qualified medical examiners. A change of this kind was made in Massachusetts not many years ago, and has, we believe, given general satisfaction in that Commonwealth.

### The Van Alen Scandal.

Commenting on Mr. WHITNEY'S letter respecting the appointment of Mr. VAN ALEN as Ambassador to Italy, the New York Times remarks:

"Mr. Whitney controverts the main assertions aport Which the appointment has been criticised, and leaves nothing further to be said about the matter, save as it may afford a theme for the unbecoming gibes of Republicans, or an opportunity for persons in either party who do not like the President or Mr. Van Alex, to eat their grievances to an airing."

So far as Mr. WHITNEY, is concerned, undoubtedly there is "nothing further to be said." There has been nothing to say since the 9th of June last, when THE SUN published Mr. WHITNEY'S emphatic denial that he had made with Mr. Van ALEN any contract of the kind charged, and his positive declaration that he had "made no contracts for office, express or implied, during the campaign, either in Mr. CLEVELAND's or anybody else's name." That denial was sufficient. Mr. WHITNEY's word was enough. and be did not need to support it by any documentary evidence. Moreover, his char acter for sagacity, and his consummate skill as a political manager in the widest field, made utterly inconceivable and absolutely absurd the suggestion that he had been guilty of such folly, to say the least of it.

As to other persons connected with the matter of Mr. VAN ALEN'S appointment, there is very much further left to be said, and it needs to be said in vindication of Mr. CLEVELAND and of themselves. Its utter ance is not an "unbecoming gibe," but is an expression of friendliness and not enmity to Mr. CLEVELAND.

The course pursued by Mr. HORACE WHITE and Mr. RICHARD WATSON GILDER in proposing to buy off Mr. VAN ALEN is a very serious matter. It implied and still implies that in their knowledge or belief the contract for the purchase of the Italian Ambassadorship by Mr. Van Alen for \$50,000 was actually made with somebody whose promise they re garded Mr. CLEVELAND as under an honorable obligation to fulfil. The suggestion that the money should be paid back to Mr. Van ALEN, in order that Mr. CLEVELAND might be relieved from the obligation, seems to have come from Mr. GILDER. Of all men in politics and out of politics Mr. GILDER is nearest to the President. He is Mr. CLEVE LAND's closest friend, the repository of his profoundest confidence. It is understood that Mr. CLEVELAND has long been in frequent correspondence with Mr. GILDER, and that to him more than to any other living being he exposes the springs of his conduct, his motives, feelings, ambitions, purposes, ideals, and the whole secret of his heart. This correspondence we are told, will form the material out of which, more than any other of his written remains, must be formed and constructed the biographical estimate and representa tion of the personal character of Mr. CLEVELAND after he has passed away. It reveals the innermost thoughts of Mr. CLEVELAND, declared freely to the man in whom he has absolute trust, who, he feels, understands him instinctively, and to whom

he is bound by sympathy and affection. Therefore, when Mr. GILDER felt it to attempting to buy off Mr. Van Alen, it was proceeding of the greatest significance. Such a proposition would seem on the surface to have involved an insult to both Mr. VAN ALEN and Mr. CLEVELAND. It would seem to imply that the money had been paid as the price of a high political and diplomatic place, and that Mr. CLEVELAND was bound to give the place. But Mr. GILDER's loyalty to Mr. CLEVELAND is too unquestionable to allow any such inference so far is the President is concerned. Probably his sole purpose was to relieve his eminent friend from the necessity of offending the person or persons who had directly made the contract, if such contract was made.

It was made with no one, Mr. VAN ALEN now affirms. It was not made with Mr. WHITNEY; but that it was made with somebody whose promise would bind Mr. CLEVELAND seems to be the only explanation of the extraordinary course of Mr. GILDER and Mr. WHITE in securing pledges of \$50,000 to buy off Mr. VAN ALEN. If they had not known that the contract had been made, and that it imposed an honorable obligation on Mr. CLEVELAND to deliver the goods, how can it be possible that they should have conceived the plan? They assumed that Mr. VAN ALEN had bought the

Instead of Mr. CLEVELAND's rendering the equivalent, they proposed to return the money consideration themselves.

This is what gives so dark a color to the matter. Mr. GILDER, as Mr. CLEVELAND'S nearest and most confidential friend, the man who is closest to his innermost thoughts, was the man who treated the purchase and sale of the office as an actual fact. Previously the transaction had been merely rumored. Mr. GILDER's course gave it the color of fact, and thus has made necessary a full explanation of the whole business as a duty to Mr. CLEVELAND. Meantime where is Mr. Van Alen left,

with his positive denial of having exacted any such return for his \$50,000? It is a mysterious affair throughout, but it has not been brought to the light by Mr. CLEVELAND'S political or personal enemies. t has come out and been made serious by the solicitude of his nearest and degrest personal friend for his personal and political reputation. Of course Mr. GILDER would not have interfered if he had not been convinced that the interference was necessary: and if it was necessary, how can Mr. VAN ALEN truthfully deny that the contract was made? If it was not made, why should Mr. GILDER, a comparatively poor man, have felt himself compelled to pay \$1,000 toward a fund to buy off Mr. VAN ALEN for the benefit of the reputation of Mr. CLEVE-LAND, and out of loyalty to him?

#### Play or Pay.

This question of a Chicago interviewer and this answer of WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON. a Senator in Congress from Iowa, are full of the rare meat of instruction to those dila tory Democrats who want to postpone the advent of the constitutional tariff:

"What's the outlook nationally for Republicanism

n 1896 ?" "Spiendid. Because the Democrats have done nothing the tariff, importers have ceased to bring in goods, and nanufacturers have closed down their places because they cannot market their products. The Republican

will elect the next President." Mr. Allison's prediction is not justified by the existing facts, but it shows that the Republicans hope everything from a disposition to inaction on the part of the Democrats. The Republicans hope to be able to say to the country: "The Democrats were elected to change the tariff, and they have not changed it. They proposed to substitute a tariff for revenue only for the Mc-KINLEY tariff, and industry and business set their houses in order for the change, but it was not made. The Democrats are afraid to carry out their own principles. We ask to be restored to power. If the Government is to be conducted according to Republican principles, it should be conducted by Republicans."

This would be a fair statement of the case if the Democrats should neglect to assert Democratic principles, and should either delay tariff legislation unduly, or enac tariff legislation based upon the tainted principles of the culminating atrocity of class legislation. They must play or pay!

#### Massachusetts Democrats on the Tariff. An Erring Democrat.

The platform of the Massachusetts Democrats reaffirms the national Democratic pfatform of 1892, and includes this specific act of allegiance to the constitutional tariff:

"We congratulate the people upon the complete over of a Government pledged in all its branches to inaugurate a genuine reform of the tariff for the benefit of all classes of American citizens; and we look forward with confidence to the early passage of a well-con-sidered bill which shall reduce the tariff to a revenue

In nominating the Hon. JOHN EDWARD RUSSELL for Governor, the Hon. NATHAN MATTHEWS. Jr., referred to the fact that the Convention met "after a national victory which recorded with overwhelming emphasis the intention of the people of this country to rid themselves of the unconstitutional burden, imposed and retained by the Republican party, of taxes levied on consumption for the benefit of special inerests and particular classes."

Mr. Russell, in his speech of acceptance. recalled the fact that the majority of the people had resolved upon a change of the nomic policy of the country; and he urged the State to prefer a noble, national, constitutional altruism to the maintenance of selfish pocket particularism:

"The election of Mr. CLEVELAND by great State maities shows that the majority of the people, patien and persistent, demand changes of policy, and look to the Democratic party as the only means of restor-

ing justice. No State is more interested in these changes than Massachusetts. She should join in promoting the She should recall the days when she rose superior group and colfishness, and led the country in the path justice and honor.

Now is the hour for the Commonwealth to ume her old leadership.

" A triumph of the Republican party must be won on a platform falsely attributing the difficulties of the time to the honest action of the people, under the Con-stitution, in a general election; this no thinking man can allow, for it is an impeachment of our system of vernment. Or they will succeed by persuading the roters to stand by the whole body of their pernicious agislation. In this event they will array Massachusetts against the aweeping opinion of the country.

"It will proclaim to the men who sell wheat and otton in the free markets of the world, that the cor upon the skill of our people, upon enterprise, capital, and industry, but upon power given them by law to We regret to notice that there was one

discordant note in this harmonious meeting of friends of the constitutional tariff. It came from the Chairman of the Convention, the Hon. JOSEPH HENRY O'NEIL. one of the Democratic Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts. He used some very seeming-candid language. "The Democratic party," he said, 'proposes to keep its pledges and reform the tariff, not in the interest of a few special manufacturers in a few favored localities, but in the interest of all the people everywhere in this great country. be necessary to take the astounding step of Good! That is just how the Democratic party proposes to reform the tariff. Mr. O'NEIL proposes to reform it in the interest of New England manufacturers. He proposes that it shall discriminate in favor of New England. He proposes that the Democratic party shall " take the heavy hand of Pennsylvania and Ohio off our New England industries; and the pledges made to Massachusetts and the rest of New England, that our people shall have free wool, free coal, and free iron ore, will be sacredly kept." "Free wool, free coal, and free iron ore, free raw materials for our manufacturers, will come under this Democratic Administration, and the pledges of your Representatives will be kept without any unnecessary delay. The next Congressional campaign in this State will be fought, not under the anti-New England McKinkey tariff, but under the Wilson

common people's tariff." What sort of a common people's tariff would a tariff be that took the duties off certain articles for the benefit of a class or a section? What sort of a tariff for revenue only would a tariff be that had grafted to it that protectionist hybrid called a free list, a series of articles paying no revenue whatever? Mr. O'NEIL is either the victim of protectionist associates and surround-

it, if his \$50,000 was not paid back to him. revenue only is. If he did know, he would know that the remission of duties entailing a loss of revenue and inflicting a greater burden of taxation upon the community for the benefit of a favored few or a special locality, is even a worse piece of protectionism than the levying of duties for the benefit of the favored few. The protective duty, if not prohibitive, at least produces revenue; the free list runs contrary to the whole purpose of the constitutional tariff. Mr. O'NEIL would introduce injustice, inequality, want of uniformity, favoritism into the tariff; and then he would call a tariff containing these vicious lees of protectionism the common people's tariff, as if the unrepentant robbers of Massachusetts were the people!

The people have decided that the robbers of the majority shall be scourged out of the temple of the Constitution, but not for the purpose of giving them another roost there by means of a free list. We believe that the platform of the State Convention speaks the true sentiments of the Democrats of Massachusetts. Massachusetts, in the words of GEORGE ALLEN, "spurns all The Democracy will not make bribes." terms with the despoilers or sell the constitutional tariff for a mess of pottage in a protected pail. As Mr. Russent says, she 'rose superior to greed and selfishness.' She can and will do so again. It is unfortunate that a Democratic Representative from Massachusetts should be so tainted with the selfishness of protectionism, or so ignorant of the true doctrine of the constitutional tariff, as to wish to renew under another form the iniquities which the pec ple have voted to destroy.

### The Merchant Navies of the World.

Those who recall how large a share of the world's carrying trade we had before the civil war, and how small a share of it we possess at present, are apt to underrate the rank of the United States among maritime nations. So enormous is our coasting trade, all of which is transacted under our own flag, that it lifts us to the second place as regards sailing vessels, and to the fourth place in respect of steam tonnage. That is one of the interesting facts brought out in a review of the commercial navies of the world prepared by Lloyd's Register for the year 1892. There is no higher authority upon the subject than that under whose sanction the following statistics have been published.

To begin with steam fleets, it appears that, last year, the United Kingdom had 6,035 steam vessels, with an aggregate capacity of 8.601,679 tons. Germany stood next, the figures for that country being 846, with a total tonnage of 1,088,830. It will surprise many persons to learn that, in respect of numbers, the British colonies own a steam fleet exactly equal to that of Germany; the gross tonnage, however, is less than half as great, being only 515,204. As regards tonnage, France ranks next to Germany, her 532 steam vessels having an aggregate tonnage of 853,799. In tonnage, the United States, as we have said, occupy the fourth place, their steam shipping having a total capacity of 572,252 tons. Spain follows with 436,925 tons; next comes Norway with 335,547 tons, and then Italy with 317,197 tons. So much for the steam fleets of the principal nations: it is scarcely worth while to quote figures with regard to countries having less than 300,000 gross tons of steam shipping.

Passing to sailing vessels we find the United Kingdom still at the head, but by no means maintaining the great superiority which she possesses with regard to steam ressels. Premising that the term sailing marine does not for the purpose of these statistics include small craft of under 100 tons, we may mention that in 1892 Great Britain and Ireland had 3,255 sailing vessels possessing an aggregate capacity of over two and a half million tons. The United States came next, being pretty close in respect of numbers, though not in that of aggregate capacity; we owned last year 2,866 sailing craft with a tonnage of 1,354,-174. Norway was directly at our heels, the figures being 2,818 ships, with a tonnage of 1,346,212. The fourth place is occupied not by any European power, but by the British colonies, which owned 1,859 sailing vessels, having a total capacity of 782,821 tons. then came Germany, with 1,005 vessels of 614,924 tons; Italy, with 1,173, possessing a gross tonnage of 501,643; Sweden, with 960 vessels of 288,751 tons; Russia, with 947, of 276,706 tons; and lastly, France, which possesses only 678 salling vessels, with a gross tonnage of 203,909. The sailing marines of Spain and Holland, which were once the largest in the world, are no longer

worth mentioning. As regards the waste of shipping during the last year, the returns published by Lloyd's Register are less favorable to the United States than to three other of the chief maritime nations. Comprehending both steam and sailing ships in the calcu lation, we find that, in 1892, the percentage of vessels lost by the United Kingdom was 2.59; by Italy, 2.79, and by Germay 3.46. The percentage of vessels lost by the United States was 3.82; by the British colonies, 3.88; by Norway, 4.47, and by France, 5.29. For a better exhibition than that made by the United Kingdom we have to go to the smaller maritime powers, among which we observe that Russia lost but 1.25 of her vessels, and Spain only 1.82. The remarkable immunity of Russian ships from loss is due apparently to the fact that a considerable number of Russian ports are closed during the winter, which is consulcuously the wreck season.

# Let the Mugwumps Aliay Their Fears !

Some apprehension appears to be felt by the Mugwumps lest they may not be welcomed with cordiality when they appear in Saratoga to participate in the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention. "It is well known," avers the Times, "that the hotels and boarding houses that will remain open will barely supply accommodations for the regular number of delegates, with out allowing for contestants." "The problem to be considered is this: In the event of a serious split in the Convention, what accommodations will the contesting delegates manage to obtain?"

The fear which besets the Mugwumps is that as the spacious hotels and boarding houses in Saratoga close for the season before Oct. 5, and the regular Democracy have engaged rooms in advance, these foolish and belated ones may be compelled to encamp in the open air in Congress Park near the medicinal springs. If they do not take this chance, they cannot wrest the control of the Democracy from its present leaders; if they do take the chance they may catch cold, and that will be the end of them and of their portentous

movement to renovate our politics. The alternative is serious, and the Times discerns in the complication the sinister shadow of DAVID BENNETT HILL. "The purpose of the machine leaders in calling the State Convention at Saratoga after the season has ended, and all the big hotels are closed, is gradually beginning to be understood throughout the State," our contemporary declares. This fell purpose is to deappointment, and that he was entitled to ings, or he doesn't know what a tariff for prive Mugwump contestants of a roof to

shelter them, or a board where they may be fed. Senator HILL's project, according to the Mugwump chronicles, is to starve out his opponents. Besides, there will be rainmaker in Circular street, and he will make short work of Mugwumps without

umbrellas and goloshes.

We think that the Mugwumps are unduly excited. The Democratic State Convention will consist of 384 delegates. Admitting all the contestants, where such contestants are so-called CLEVELAND or Administration men, their strength would be about 80, against 304 regular Democrats; and no sound or sane political purpose would be served by excluding these 80 from the privileges of the Convention, or the conveniences of hotel or boarding-house life in Saratoga. Nothing would be gained by forcing them to encamp in Congress Park. Indeed, much might be lost, for it would be a cruel and unnecessary punishment for their stupidity, an unconstitutional punishment, indeed; and these are days when every Democrat must stand strictly by the Constitution. Without forestalling the action of the

Democratic Convention, dictated as it will be by shrewd politics and sound sense, we believe that every delegate presenting himself with proper credentials, whether a professed partisan of Mr. CLEVELAND or a Democrat on party and not on personal account, will be promptly, hospitably, and cheerfully admitted to his seat in the Convention. Such contests as have arisen in Republican counties, and in these only, will be fairly considered and decided. There will be no attempt, certainly, to deprive even rejected contestants of hotel accommodations. The triumph of Democratic principles in New York this year may be secured with all refulgence, without notice to Mugwumps to "keep off the grass." If they have cash enough in their pockets, they can get the best the Saratoga hotels afford. If their means are slender, they can get wholesome country board, fresh eggs, fair butter, bacon, and sausages, for a reasonable figure, payable in advance, in the vicinity.

One great trouble with our Mugwumps is that they cry out before they are hit. They run away before any one attacks them. They live in alarms that are wholly imaginary. Let them brace up. There will be room in Saratoga, and a welcome, for every man who intends to support the Democratic ticket from top to bottom. Little attention will be paid, perhaps, to those who desire, from back seats in the gallery, to direct the deliberations of the delegates; still they will not be repulsed in this year of general good feeling. They may even enjoy the privileges of the platform during recess. Let them all come to Saratoga. Every man is welcome where Democracy rules. One is as good as another, and even Mugwumps are not barred. Every man on the Democratic State ticket in New York must be elected this year.

We desire to say that one MELVILLE E STONE, a sort of chevalier d'industrie, heretofore of Chicago, and now following his inclination In these parts as an enterprising bunco steerer for a moribund news agency known as the Western Associated Press, merits the attentive and cautious scrutiny of all newspaper men who may happen to come into any sort of professional contact with him.

The women of Hartford have taken the lead of all the women of Connecticut in pre-paring to assert their rights at the school elections of next week. They have made a success of the first woman's caucus ever held there; have put out a ticket, all the candidates upon which are women; have entered upon the business of electioneering, and have a chance of winning. It is a very interesting fact that all of their four candidates are women of the literary type and philosophers. for the election of Mrs. THORP. Mrs. JEWELL.

Mrs. WARNER, and Dr. Louisa BRIGHAM. We were apprehensive, a while ago, that the women of the State might fail to assert their right to run for office; but, since the Hartford women have taken the lead in nominating candidates of the right sex, we can cast al doubts and fears to the winds. So far as intellectual and apiritual qualities are concerned the Hartford sisterhood are unsurpassed by the sisterhood of any other community in all the world.

The Urn, which is the organ of the cremationists, is right in believing that if the old Egyptians had cremated the dead their bones would not now be in the market. But then their ashes could be put to the same use as their bones are. We do not want human ashes any more than human bones for the fertilization of our fields. There are plenty of other fertilizers.

The life-size bronze statue of ALEXANDER Hamilton that is to be unveiled on Wedneslay next, in front of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, cannot be spoken of as an artisti nasterplece, though it has cost \$15,000. It has been praised as lifelike, and we can read ly believe that the costume is historically correct in the main, even if the breeches be liabl o criticism. But the attitude is affected. We do not like the left foot forward, or the pose o the head, which is thrown too far backward, or the expression of the face, or the bearing of the arms, or the curve of the right hand, or the crumpled manuscript in the left hand. It is true that, while Hamilton was a man of intelect, he was stilted in his manners, and not free from affectation. Only a sculptor of eminent genius could make a statue of him that would be at once true to the life and very great in the soul.

### SOME ROMAN REMARKS On the Appointment of the New United States

Romulus-Wow : omus-Hully gen! Numa Pompilius-Good Lord! Tullius Hostillus-Thunder and lightning ! Angue Martius-Sakes alive ! Tarquinius Superbus—Ab there, my size ; Coriolanus—Ta ta. old hoy ! Cincinnatus-I ain't in it a minute! Dentatus-Rate Claudius—Well, I'll be d—d : Virginius—My daughter, ob, my daughter ! Spurius Maulius-That lets me out. Manlius-Ain't he a corker! Fabius Maximus—Get on to his curves! Regulus—By Zucks: Scipio Africanus—Did you ever! Marius-Tut, int Bylla—Boly smoke! Pompey—Oh, Moses Catiline—Me too!

Julius Casar...Who the dickens is Van Alen ! Brutus-Let's knife him Augustus—Gee whis: Cassius—Whoa, Emma Mark Antony -Stand from under Tiberius Shoot it Germanicus—Sel 'em up ag'ia. Caltguia-Great Scott Cicero-Where am 1 at f Virgil-What is it iorace—Ye gods and little fighes Jupiter-Come off. Grover, what are you giving us!

The Century Magazine for October does jus ce to the one living American who has made the despent, broadest, and most lasting mark upon his country and upon the latter half of the nineteenth cen-tury. We refer, of course, to Frederick Law Olmsted, the designer of our parks and the founder of the Amerless school of landscape gardening. His portrait and his analytical biography are both admirable, and the other articles of this October number are worthy of its feature. The purrative entitled "Taking Nape son to 61. Helena " is a thing of extraordinary interest

MR. CLEVELAND'S DEFENDERS

tre Wenk in the Van Alen Scandal, Owing to His Many Bad Foreign Appointments.

From the Ecentine Post Those who, on the President's behalf, take comfort in the fact that Mr. Van Alen is a person who would fill the Italian mission creditably if appointed, in spite of his large contribution to the campaign fund, would be better off if a regard for fitness had marked the other selections for the other diplomatic and consular places. But we cannot say that this is the

We have no good reason for believing that Mr. Van Alen would have been selected for Rome even if he had not given \$50,000. The quality of the diplomatic appointments thus far has not been higher, on the average, than under previous Administrations. Care has been taken, as usual, with one or two important posts, like London and Faris, but the others have been flung to the spoilsmen, with the old time-honored disregard of the national reputation and the mational interests.

Mr. Quincy has been allowed a debauch among the Consulships which would have sickened a Blaineite, and has sent him home to Boston with a wet towel round his head. He has sent out to look after our trade in the uttermost ends of the cart the usual quota of broken-down men and ignorant editors, who will, of course, if, partly through the discredit of them, the Democrats should lose the next election, he remorselessly cast adrift at their posts, and many of them have to bear their way home to our further disgrace.

For one of the shocking features of our system is that these poor creatures very often, after being "decapitated," are left penniless at their posts, and have literally to beg their way back to the United States by means of contributions from the American residents and American legations in the capitals on their way. This treatment is good enough for most of them personally, but it is not good enough for the servants of a great, civilized, rich Government like ours.

We are sending our new cruisers abroad in order to raise the national reputation in the cyes of foreigners, to show how ingenious, skilful, and powerful we are, and this the sight of such ships in the new navy is well calculated to do. But for the one foreigner who sees an American ship like the Chicago, and is impressed by it, ten thousand are taught to despise us by their knowledge of the ignorant and often disreputable officials who represent us on shore.

If the result of the present system could be brought home to the American people generally, as it is to the few thousands who visit. Furope every year, we do not believe any Administration would her Rome even if he had not given \$50,000. The quality of the diplomatic appointments thus

Van Alen in the Sennte, WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.-Mr. Cleveland is as stubborn for Van Alen's confirmation as he is for the repeal of the purchase clause in the Sherman law. At the present moment, according to appearances, Van Alen's fate is doubtful. Apparently the supporters of Van Alen in the Senate will be confined to a certain limited number of Demograts, who will act from a conviction that they should stand by Mr. Cleveland do what he will. Nothing could induce the body of Republican Senators to vote for Van Alen's confirmation; and enough Democrats will go with them to render confirmation

# HAWAII WANTS A DECISION.

To Seek from the United States Something Definite on Annexation.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.-Honolulu advices per steamship Mariposa, which arrived yeserday, say that the Government will henceforth take a decided stand in the negotiations with the United States. The Annexation Club and the Government announce semi-officially that they will abide the issue together. that they will abide the issue together. When this is considered in connection with the fact that the Government's 400 men were supported by the 600 members of the club it becomes significant as showing the combined strength in the event of an emergency. The appointment of Minister Willis was well received here. Ellis Mills is unpopular here because of his royalist proclivities shown while acting as Commissioner Blount's secretary, and his appointment is not looked upon as a wise one. The Government has the question of his recall under consideration. of his recall under consideration

# A GIFT TO ST. PATRICE'S.

The League of the Sacred Heart Sends a Handsome Silver Ostensorium, The priests of St. Patrick's Cathedral expect to receive by the steamship La Bretagne, due to-morrow, a notable addition to their sacred plate. It is an ostensorium-the vessel in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people-and its stand. It is the gift of the League of the Sacred Heart

# What the Democratic Party Has Done to

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: During the past few years the Democratic party has done much for the en-franchisement of the women of this State. In 1830 the Democrats nominated women for the office of County Commissioner in several districts in central New York, and elected some of them. In 1802 a Democratic Legislature passed a bill giving women the right to vote for County Commissioners, and a Demo Governor aignet it. Several laws of importance to women were enacted last winter, notably the act making mother and father joint guardians of their

women were enacted last winter, notably the act making mother and father joint guardians of their children, and the act empowering a married woman to make a will without the consent of her husband.

But the most important tegislation in the interests of women is embodied in the Constitutional Convention act. At the general election in 1886 a majority of the electors exted in favor of holding a convention to reverted to the constitution of the constitution in the constitution in the constitution of the constitution is the most important deliberative assembly that can convent in this state, and to that body. The convention to review the Constitution is the most important deliberative assembly that can convent in this state, and to that body. The convention of the constitution under which all in the feathing of the constitution under which all in the feathing of the constitution under which all in the feathing of the constitution under which all in the feathing of the constitution of some women of any other state. It only remains to crown har to election to the constitutional convention the period of any other state. It only remains to crown the women of any other state. It only remains to crown the work by the nomination of some women as delegates at the approaching state Convention. the work by the nomination of the Convention.

As Anthreas Works.

#### A Word for David Bennett Hill From the Wine and op our Green

Our esteemed Mugwump contemporary, the State State of David B. Hill. Comment ing on a brief editorial which appeared in the last tasue of this journal stating that Hill was the idea of the Democratic masses, and as a caudidate for highest honors within the gift of the people would sweep the country, it says:

"As a catefulate for the highest honors Mr. Hill was not specially successful has year at chicago whice that time he has grown, to be sure—out downward." Do not deceive yourself, lie has grown in the love and affection of the Democratic masses and all lovers of personal liberty. Hill is alreager to day than he was last year, for reasons well known to the Zones, like strength will be a surprise to many when the time comes to revealt, for the present Hill's friends are lying low, but they are not idle. The propaganda is going on satisfactority. Watt and will see when the time arrives for unmasking the

# A. Compliment Worth Heerlying

THE NEW YORK Sys is unquestionably the ablest and most influential of American newspapers, one, too, whose utterances on all subjects marit attention,

GOV. FLOWER AT THE PALMYRA FAIR.

An Address on the Depression of Values in Farm Lands, PALMYRA, N. Y., Sept. 20.-Gov. Flower arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. He was escorted to the residence of Judge McLouth, where he breakfasted. At noon he was escorted to the Fair Grounds, where he delivered an address. Referring to the recent depression of values in farm lands, he said:

The late depreciation of land values in the thickly settled sections of the East and their rise in the sparsely settled sections of the West present an anomaly to be explained only by the cheapening rates of transportation, which places the Western product at the dock for foreign snipment as cheapir as that grown in its immediate vicinity. It costs no more to day to move a car load of freight from Minnespois to New York, a distance of 1,400 miles, than it cost twenty-five years ago to move a car load of freight from Rochester to New York, a distance of 374 miles. Again, on land worth \$5 per acre in Minnesota the interest per acre at 7 per cent. is 35 cents per annum. The in-terest on land in New York at \$50 per acre is \$3.50, a difference of \$3.15. Now, for this \$3.15 you can shi the crop from one acre of land in Minnesota to Liver

pool, England.

From a comparison of values of farm lands in the United States, and taken in 1870 and 1883, it will be found during that decade that, while Colorado ad, vanced \$21,723,475, Vermont declined \$30,041,095; that while Dakota advanced \$20,315,819, New Jersey declined \$60,627,543; that while California advanced

that white Dakota advanced \$20,316,819, New Jersey declined \$60,627,543; that while California sitvanced \$120,811,254, Pennsylvania declined \$67,792,172; that white Kainess advanced \$144,851,800. New York declined \$27,004,005. If the flagres were at hand for law, they would show a still greater decline of land values in the hast.

In the hast, the agricultural losses of the king-dom, incurred within to entry years, are stated to have been £1,004,000,009. Muses, Australia, the Argentage Republic, and other nations are under the same been £1,004,000,009. Muses, Australia, the Argentage Republic, and other nations are under the same depression. England has built her rationals in india and Canada, pushing them forward and developing agricultural resources which tend to cheapen. Russis has also pursied the same pointy over vast tracts of land. These causes tend to develop the farming industry in all these countries with an artificial growth. Our lands have been diseapened by this low rate of freight and overproduction, the same as the rate of interest has been lowered in this country by laying cables that reach immense aims of money at a low rate of interest in New York was established the legal rate of interest in New York was established the legal rate of interest in New York was established the legal rate of interest in New York was established the legal rate of interest in New York was established the legal rate of interest in New York was established the legal rate of interest to new York was established the legal rate of interest to new York was established the legal rate of interest on the last of the last of

production is still further enlarged, will again in time react upon the East.

Let it be borne in mind that I am not speaking against cheap transportation, for the dependence of the hast upon it where Maxachusetts can furnish bread to her people for only a naif day in the year; goes without question. Not the unnatural stimulation of farming in the West, together with cheap transportation, has often filled our warehouses with many million bushels of wheat to be added to next year's crop.

transportation, has often filled our warefuness with many million bushels of wheat to be added to next year million bushels of wheat to be added to next the million bushels of wheat to be added to next the level of the depression in farm lands has been reached. I observe from the flowest niety published by the Census Bureau at Washington that, while the total real estate mortgage andebtelness of this State has increased something over 148 per cent, during the ten years intervening from 1880 to 1890, scarcely any of this increase represents an increase in the mortgage indebtelness on farms, in 1880 the amount of mortgage indebtelness on farms, in 1880 the amount of mortgage indebtelness on farms, was actually less than that in thely-ears 1880, 1883, and 1884, it do not expect to see prides on much if any lower. This conviction is largely-based on the new conditions to which our farms than when and corn. These conditions presented by a raphily increasing population in our cities, which demands something more from our farms than when and corn. These conditions record is an increasing at the rate of a fundant lands will started our farmal than greater and greater proportions each year.

Our State population is increasing at the rate of a hundred thousand people year. We now average 130 persons to the square mile. In England the saverage is nearly 500. We can reasonably look forward to as great a density of population. That means greater economy in the near of our farmers and more them, it means a precultural prosperity instead of agricultural distress. The sooner our farmers and more nones, it means a greater hard and the greater which hence loves to changed conditions the sooner their lands will recover their value and the greater when a land will recover their value and the greater when he had the saverage for them, it means more work for farmers and more them, it means a precultural prosperity instead of agricultural distress. The sooner our farmers and more them, it means and more than the sooner their lands wi

Albany, Sept. 29.—Gov. Flower will pass through here to-morrow on his way to Indian and Lewis lakes, in the Adirondacks, where he will fish and hunt for a few days, after his ex-tended tour of the county fairs.

DREARY AT THE FAIR.

#### lack Frost Nips Some of the Flowers-Princess Teresa There Incognitto. CHICAGO, Sept. 29.-The continued cold

the dally attendance at the Fair. The number of people who enter the grounds during the day is increasing, but the night crowd is falling off. The early crowd to-day was bigger than that of yesterday. At 5 o'clock a drizzling rain set in and interfered with the evening's pleasure. Up to to-day the walls at the park were plastered with advertising signs and placards, although their use was forbidden. Before daybreak somebody made a trip through the grounds and tore them down by the gross. Princess Teresa, daughter of the King Regent of Bavaria, to-day completed a two weeks' visit to the Fair. Although one of the most famous women of Europe, her presence in Chicago was known by only half a dozen people, for she came alone, excepting the presence of a maid, and neglected no precaution to keep her identity unknown. She paid many visits to Manufacturers' building, and took copious notes of much that she saw. Princess Teresa has acquired considerable reputation as an authoress and is a mamber plastered with advertising signs and placards, is the gift of the League of the Sacred Heart connected with the cathedral, and was made at Lyons, France. The coet has been \$10,000, exclusive of the jewels with which it is ornamented. The ostensorium is of silver, glided, and is about five feet in height. It is expected to be the finest piece of work of its kind in this country. The base consists of four animal figures, symbolic of vanquished evil. The shaft is ornamented with enamelled daisies, and a nicke contains a group representing the Nativity. Above the glory, or the eight rays of the ostensorium, rises the cross, which is incrusted with jewels. Frecious stones are used to ornament many other parts of the structure. The whole piece weighs 10,500 grammes of a little more than twenty-eight pounds troy.

Trial of the Ford's Theatre Disaster Case.

Washington, Sepi. 20.—In the Ford's Theatre disaster case before Justice McComas to-day the defendants, Messrs. Ainsworth. Covert, Sasse, and Dant, withdrew their formal plea of not guilty in the second indictment and filed a demurrer to it, substantially the same as the one entered last Friday to the first indictment. Justice McComas said that he was ready to proceed, and counsel for the defendants and the Government will probably occupy two or three days.

What the Democratic Party Has Done for

# The King M mortal Fountain.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.-The King memorial fountain, erected in Washington Park at an expense of over \$30,000, was unveiled this afternoon during a rain storm and presented to the city, Gen. Horace Porter of New York delivering the presentation oration. A poem was also read by Mr. William D. Morange of Albany. The fountain is interesting from the fact that it is believed to be the first time when the subject of Mosses at the rock in Horeb was ever used for this purpose. The sculptor, Mr. J. Massey Ithind of New York, who received the commission after competitive models had been submitted, has placed a brenze Mosses upon the summit of a pile of rocks, taken from the Yform King Mountain. At the four corners of the rocks are bronze statues, representing four periods in age—childhood, youth, maturity, old age. The fountain was erected under the supervision of Mr. J. Howard King, from a legacy left for the purpose by Col. Henry I. King, another son, who died some fourteen years ago. was also read by Mr. William D. Morange of fourteen years ago

#### To Rebuke Gov. Flower. The Trades and Labor Conference for the

Relief of the Unemployed are preparing to make Gov. Flower shake in his shoos. A mass meeting has been called by the conference to take place at Union square next Saturday take place at Union square next Saturday evening. Among other things the call says:

We expect that the toilers of the city, employed as well as unemployed, will turn out on masse and as a unit issue a rousing protest against the action of the State and city authorities in practically refusing to emertain the wishes of organized labor for the employment of the thousands of idle and starving men of the State and city at public works of general usefulness."

# Of Fifty Summoned, One Appeared,

Capt. Gooderson of 35 Engine got summouses for fifty Italians to appear in Harlem Court yesterday and explain why they obstructed the fire escapes of their houses in 115th street, between First and Second avenues. In response to the fifty invitations one woman, with five children tagging after her, appeared in court. She was discharged. Capt. Gooderson wanted warrants issued for the arrest of the other forty-nine Italians who falled to appear. Justice Feitner advised him to gather more evidence and apply for warrants against persistent oftenders.

#### The Brooklyn Elevated Extended. The Third avenue and Fort Hamilton route

of the Brookiyn Elevated Railroad will be open-ed as far as Sixty-fifth street to-morrow. The be as tar as sixty-lith street to morrow. The new extension to the cievated system is from Thirty-sixth to Sixty-lifth street, and the intervening stations will be at fortisth street. Forty-sixth street. Fifty-second street, and Fifty-eighth street. The time from the bridge to the end of the route will be seventeen minutes and the fare five cents. The road won't be extended to Fort Hamilton till next summer.

MORTALITY IN THE STATE.

11,037 Beaths Buring August, or 1,280 Less than in July.

ALBANT, Sept. 29.-The bulletin of the State Board of Health for the month of August shows that the 11.037 deaths during that month represent an estimated death rate of 21,20 for the entire State: for 150 cities, villages, and populous towns, having 4,785,000 population, it is 22.75, and for the rural portion of the State 15.40. The average daily mortality for the month was 356, which is nearly that for this month in the two years preceding. It has fallen from a daily rate in July of 398, which is customary. There were 1,280 fewer deaths reported than in July. A greater diminution than this occurred in the maritime district, but there has been an increased mortality in

than this occurred in the maritime district, but there has been an increased mortality in the Mohawk Valley and in the western districts. This variation has been chiefly in districts and country alike.

Of other symotic diseases, those showing an increase of mortality in all parts of the State are typhoid fever and whooping cough, there being also a slight increase in maiarisi diseases in the maritime district. The customary increase in the mortality from typhoid fever in August is relatively the same as usual, but the mortality from it, both in July and August is loss than it was last year; in chies and villages there were 2.60 deaths per 100,000 and villages there were 2.60 deaths per 100,000 and villages there were 2.60 deaths per 100,000 deaths; is distributed in all parts of the State Diphtheria caused aless number of deaths (\$270 than in any month of the year, but is more prevalent than a year ago. In Jame-on in thas been epidemic, and the southern tier district is the only one that shows an increase in mortality from this cause. The mortality from this cause are fewer than in July.

The rainfall, which since May has been de-

city. Deaths from all local diseases are lower than in July.

The rainfall, which since May has been deficient, was excessive during August, being above the average by 2.85 inches; the dew point and humidity were higher than in July. The temperature has not varied from the normal average of 70°, which is 1° lower than in July; the ranges were greater in all parts of the State. The prevailing wind was southerly.

JESSE POMEROY TRYING TO DIG OUT.

When Questioned as to Where H: Obtained Tools He Said, "Oh, That's Telling," Boston, Sept. 29.-Some days ago it was discovered by an officer of the State prison that Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer of twenty rears ago, who is serving a life sentence in solitary, had been digging out the mortar in which the stones of his cell were laid, and a search of his quarters revealed, hidden away in crevices between the stones, an iron har weighing two pounds or more, a rasp, a blee of steel wire, and a small piece of tempered steel. When asked where he got the articles Romeroy said:

"Oh, that's telling. They have been here a

"Oh, that's telling. They have been here a long time, and if you had come before you might have had them. They are not much good as they are. It won't do you any good to question me. I won't tell you, so that is all there is about it. There is one thing I will tell you, however, and that is, I could have had a pickaxe if I had wanted it.

Not long ago it was discovered that Pomercy had a string which he let out of the window to the prison yard, where some fellow convict at work attached pleess of iron and steel, which Pomercy drew into his cell. This source of supply was stopped and the articles seized, but how he got his new acquisitions has not yet been discovered. At the time of his trial he was widely known as "the boy with the white eye."

JOHN TURPIE APPEARS.

A Brother of the United States Senator,

DELPHI, Ind., Sept. 20.-After being thought

lead for at least twenty-five years. John

Turple, brother of Senator David Turple, has returned to this city, to find the whole family dead except three brothers, one in Washington, one in Kansas City, and the other, Robert, occupying the old home. John Turple left home in company with Robert Dickey in 1852. Dickey was taken ill

Robert Dickey in 1852. Dickey was taken ill at Hannibal, Mo., and had to turn back, but Turpie joined an ox train across the plains bound for Salem, Or. He drove an ox team all that distance. For forty years he never saw face from his home or heard from any one there. He spent three years hunting and trapping with the Eddians, and was for a while a sailor on the Pacific coast. He now resides at Astoria. He says his brother, the Sonator, visited that place four or five years ago, with a number of other Senators, but, as he was busy at the time, he did not "take the trouble to look Dave up." Unlike his brother, he is a stalwart Republican. The rise of values in Pacific slope lands has made him rich. weather is beginning to have its effect upon

# SUNBEAMS.

-An apple tree in Clinton county, Mo., was bearing fruit and blossoms at the same time a week ago, and up in Calskill, this State, a horse chestnut tree was in full blossom for the second time this summer.

—Judge James A. Lewis, who died the other day at

Clayton, and as such it was his task to write at Mr Clayton's dictation the original draft of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The private secretary lived to become Probate Judge of Cecil county, Md. A single cannery in Delaware canned this seaso: 1,000,000 cans of corn. The season is short, only five weeks, but it is a profitable one to all engaged in corn

Ekton, Md., was long the private secretary of John M.

canning. Huskers earn from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. and cappers average \$150 for the season. From core canning in Delaware the workmen go to cyster pack-ing in Maryland.

-Fisher folk on the Islands in Casco Bay, Me., are greatly interested over a wonderful white whale re-ported as cruising about that vicinity. Several fisher-men are positive they have seen the strange animal at

different times in the past two or three weeks, and others are inclined to think they have, but are bardly willing to swear to it.

— it's an ill wind that blows gobody good in a country as big as ours. While some parts of Colorado are deploring the silver situation, some sections of Georgia

are rejoicing in the gold prospects. There are indica-tions of a speedy revival of gold mining in Lumpkin county, where experts and investors from Colorado have lately been looking over various gold mines, -Express agents on Southern railroads are passing that around in a novel way. The hat is an old slouch, its rim filled with tage and its crown covered with slips, and it has already travelled over 10,000 miles in an intended trip all over the south, which as

agent at Covington, Ky., started it on for a whim see

eral weeks ago. It isn't collecting anything but tags Despite its farce of prohibition Maine does not appear to be quite the moral commonwealth Neat Dow assumes to make it. A Lewiston paper complains of the gambling and fake schemes prevalent at the country fairs, and says that the authorities at some Maine fairs sell licenses to exploit skin games and thieving tricks which would not be allowed a moment's day

light on the Bowery.

Paynter Frame, a farmer, of Sussex county, Delaware, has shipped to President Cleveland a watermelon weighing seventy-two pounds and measuring fortyeight inches one way round and sixty inches the other It is in Mr. Frame's region that watermelans a nished and kept to grace the Christman dinner table. It is here, too, that the pulp of the watermelon is colled and preserved in sugar as a winter delicacy. —More than one hundred hand-raised frish aktianas

recently reached this city, and the bird fancier who ought them says that he has never before seen theroughly tamed skylarks sold in this market. The com-monest method of obtaining the birds for market is to trap them. The hand-raised birds are taken from the nest sometimes still in the egg, and when grown they are tame and accustomed to captivity. The cased sar-iark sings during the greater part of the year, and does not seem to know the difference between his lower

perch and the sky from which his free brethren tall of California imported some Australian isdy boxe Whyseries renta(is) with the design of pitting the a against the black scale bug, which has been our ating great haved in the orchards in the southern part of the State for some years. The Board announced insi week that the lady bug has proved a perfect a cess in its work of exterminating the black scale and colonies will be sent out to orchardists, who turn them loose on the common enemy. The Board is also cultivating a colony of the red scale parasi-

s chalpleus) for the same purpose, and expert good results.

Talk of brown stone fronts and marble balls. not bur tiling or stained glass wintows!" said the in o from Colorado. "They're sober-tinted affairs bes a houses you sometimes see in new towns on the plate. l'imber being scarce, the builders have used the tin old tomato and fruit cans in place of clapboar and shingles, completely sheathing the structure in the strips of tin hammered out flat and nailed to the single and roofs. These strips are of various sizes and the some darkened by fire, some dutled or reddened rust, some shining bright and new. The roate effects of the structure seen a little distance away is the respirance these of mother of pearl, which is press good for a shamly which is only a massabift, and

An opportune friend will be found in Dr. D. Jayre a Expectorant, when rarked by a severe cold, and in many lung or throat affections which posterior and large large and called the approval of the green library as popular, sale, and effective as the cold of the green library as popular, sale, and effective as

usually the abode of poverty."